



U R B A N D I S T R I C T O F L L A N R W S T

A N N U A L

H E A L T H R E P O R T

1 9 6 5

- Medical Officer of Health - M. Jones Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
The Clinic, Mount Street, Ruthin.  
Tel. No. Ruthin 261/2.
- Public Health Inspector - E. E. Jones, P.H.I., Certified Meat  
and Food Inspector and Certified  
Smoke Inspector, Council Offices,  
Glanyborth, Llanrwst.  
Tel. No. Llanrwst 552.



To the Chairman and Members of the Llanrwst Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

Mr. E. E. Jones and I have pleasure in presenting our combined report on the health of the Urban District during the year 1965.

We wish to thank you Mr. Chairman, the Chairman and Members of the various Committees and Members of the Council for the assistance we have received during the year. We also thank the Officials and Members of the staff for their ready assistance at all times.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS

Medical Officer of Health

The Chairman of the Council and Committees during the year were as follows:-

Councillor  
Chairman of the Council - Llewelyn Phillips, J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee      Councillor  
- Herbert Smith.

Chairman of the Housing Committee      Councillor  
- R. O. Williams.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT.

Area of the District .....	1,321 acres.
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1964) .....	2,510
Number of inhabited houses .....	843
Rateable value (1.4.65) .....	£73,255
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£275

The estimated population of the Urban District in 1965 was 2,510 compared with 2,490 in 1964, an increase of 20.

The number of inhabited houses was 843 in 1965, compared with 840 in 1964, an increase of 3.

DEATHS      Comparability Factor ..... 0.90

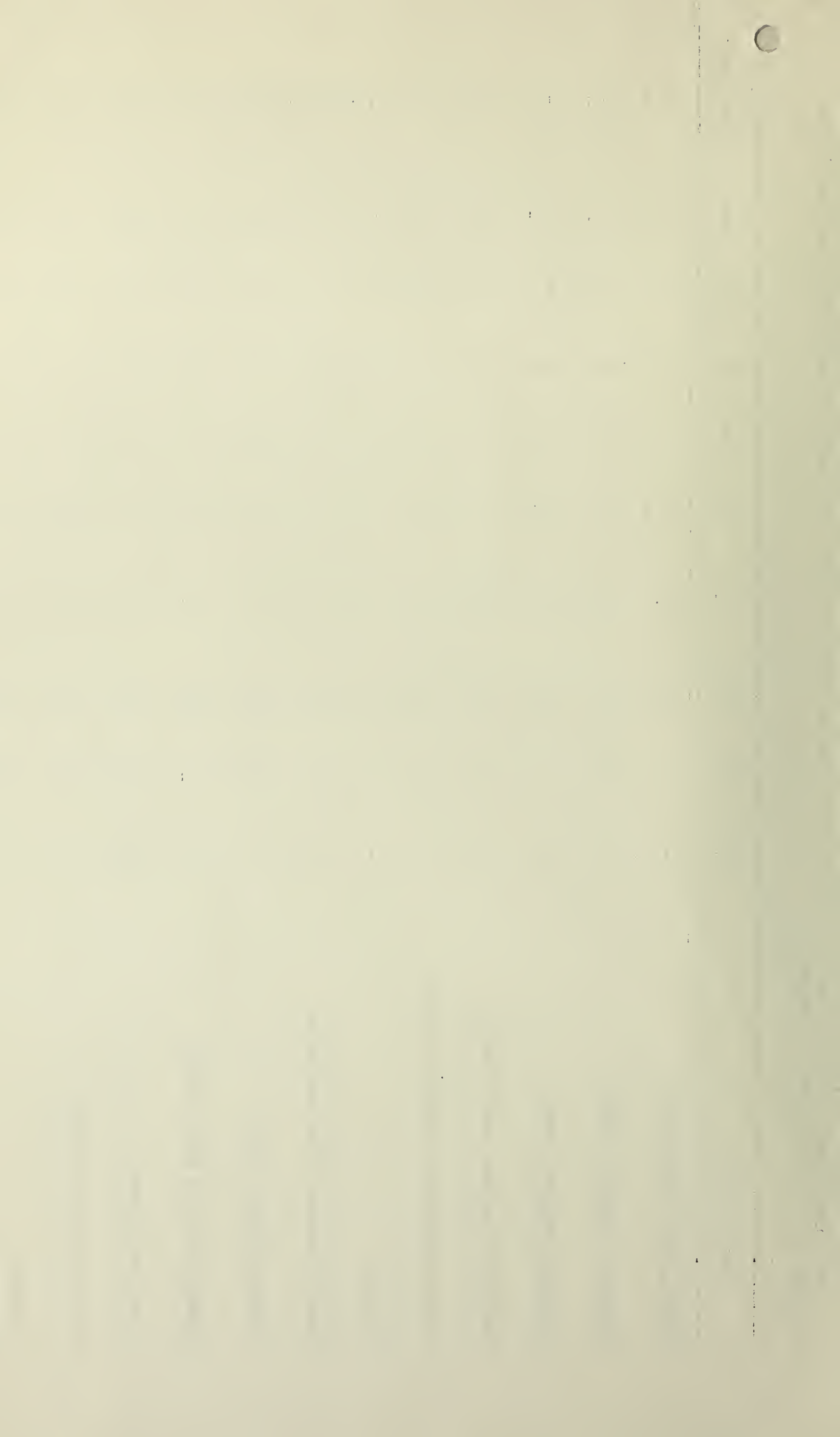
	England & Wales 1965	1965	1964
Crude death rates (per 1,000 population)	11.5	13.14	14.9
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population)	-	11.83	12.5
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 population)	-	NIL	NIL
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	15.7	NIL	NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.25	NIL	NIL
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.0	NIL	55.5
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	-	NIL	58.8
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	-	NIL	NIL
Neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births, first four weeks)	13.0	NIL	55.5
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	--	NIL	27.7
Peri-natal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	-	NIL	27.7



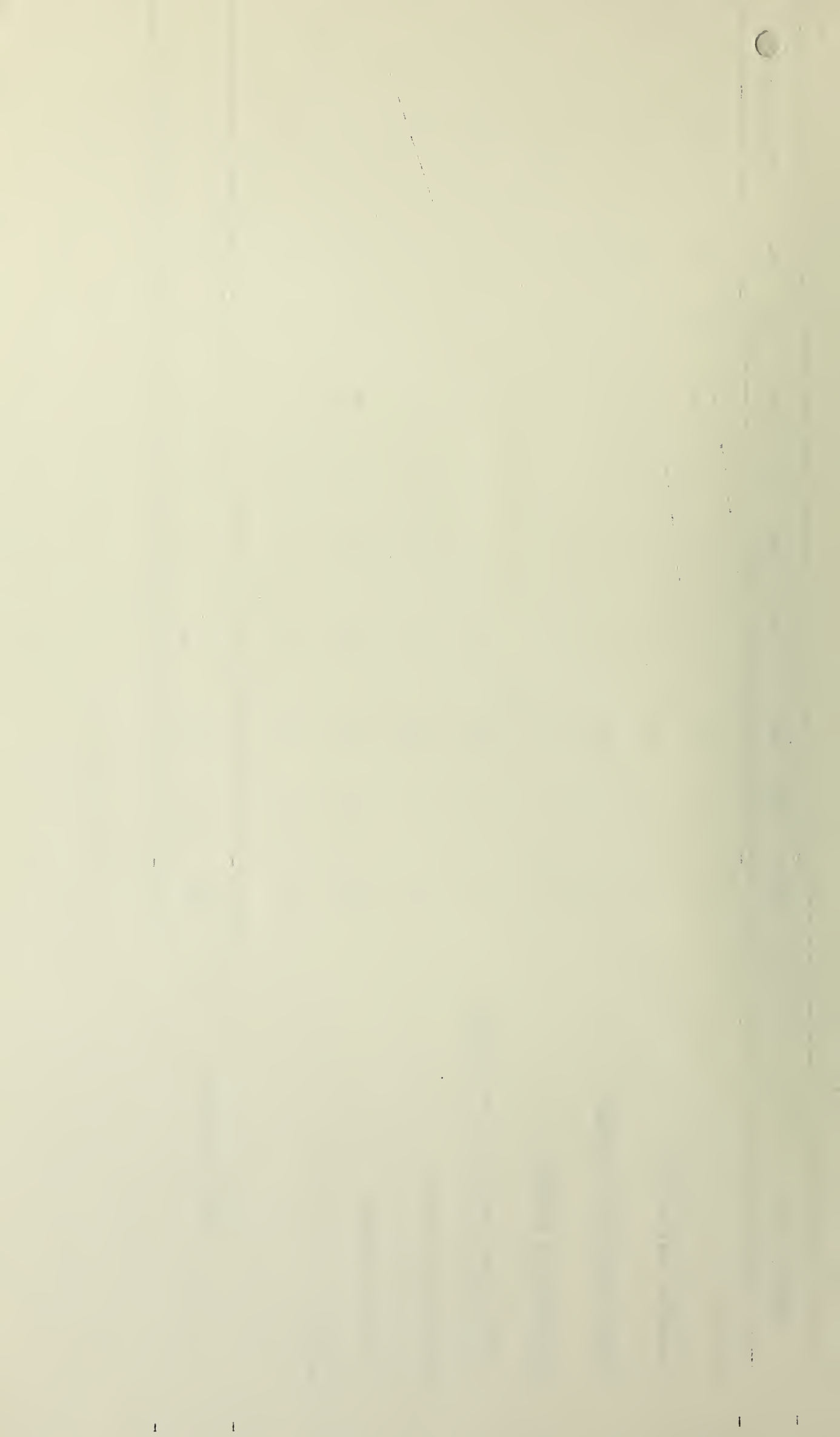
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CAUSE OF DEATH	1964	1965	Sex	5-	15-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over.
Bronchitis	- 1	- -	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Congenital Malformations	1 -	- -	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	- -	1 -	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	1	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1 -	- 3	M F	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- 1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1 -	- -	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
All other Accidents	- 2	2 -	M F	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Suicide	- -	- 1	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -
<hr/>										
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	18 19	22 11	M F	1 -	1 -	1 1	1 -	3 3	6 4	9 3





There were 33 deaths during the year compared with 37 the previous year, giving a death rate of 11.83 compared with 12.5 in 1964, and 11.5 for England and Wales.

22 deaths occurred in persons aged 65 years and over. Seven deaths were due to cancer, one of which was due to lung cancer compared to nil in 1964.

Five deaths were due to vascular lesions of the nervous system and 7 were due to coronary disease and angina. Other heart diseases caused 2 deaths and 1 was due to other circulatory disease.

Pneumonia accounted for 1 death and there were no deaths from bronchitis.

There were 2 accidental deaths. One was in a boy aged 9 who was struck by a tree which was being felled. The other was in a youth aged 21 where the cause of death was due to a tractor overturning on him.

There were 2 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, both in persons in the 55-65 year age group.

#### Still-Births.

The Still-Birth rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) was NIL compared with NIL in 1964, and 15.7 for England and Wales.

#### Infant Deaths.

There were no infant deaths, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of NIL compared with 55.5 in 1964, and 19.0 for England and Wales.

#### Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths, giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of NIL compared with 0.25 for England and Wales.

#### BIRTHS

Comparability Factor ..... 1.20

Actual number of births registered in the area ..... Nil

Number of births relating to residents ..... 43 (20 males, 23 females)

There are no Maternity Hospitals in the Llanrwst area and mothers are admitted to Maternity Homes and Hospitals outside the area for their confinement.

The births were classified as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate .....	18	22	40
Illegitimate .....	2	1	3
Total:	20	23	43
<hr/>			
	<u>England &amp; Wales 1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	18.1	14.4	17.13
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population)		17.3	20.56
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births.		5.5	7.0

*[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, with several lines of text visible across the page.]*

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases notified during 1965 in the various age groups. The number of cases notified in 1964 is given in the first column for comparison.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	AT AGES								
	Total 1964	Total 1965	Under 1 year	1-5 years	6-15 years	16-25 years	26-45 years	46-65 years	65 years and over
Scarlet Fever	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	46	3	15	13	2	7	5	1
	105	51	3	17	13	2	7	8	1

The total number of infectious diseases notified was 51 compared with 105 the previous year.

The case of Scarlet Fever was probably connected with the cases notified in 1964. 1 case of Whooping Cough was notified in a child aged between 1 and 5 years.

Dysentery occurred in the area, the first notified case occurring in a child at the end of July. Following this there was a total of 46 notified cases by the end of the year. It will be noticed that 3 cases were in babies under the age of 1 year, 15 in the 1 - 5 year group and 13 in the 6 to 15 year group. These cases were all connected through contact at one school. The other 15 cases were contacts to these children. There were probably many more cases in the Urban District but may have been mild cases in adults who did not attend their doctor for treatment and therefore would not be notified. Before a case was cleared three negative specimens of faeces were insisted on and one found in several cases that perhaps 2 negative results were obtained but the third was found positive again. At the end of the year the position was:-

Number of persons with 3 consecutive negative reports	=	29
" " " " 2 " " "	=	3
" " " " 1 " " "	=	9
" " " " no negative reports	=	5

(these are of course a danger and the disease could flare up again.)

Any one working in connection with food should pay strict attention to personal hygiene. The same applies to school children. Hot water is a basic need and children should be made to wash their hands after using the toilet and before meals.

One case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, all in adults aged between 46 and 65 years.

The following table shows the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the beginning and at the end of 1965.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Number on Register on 1st January 1965.	10	4	1	2	17
Number on Register on 31st December 1965.	9	5	1	3	18

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DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS  
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AND ARCHITECTURE



Three cases of Tuberculosis were removed from the Register during the year, having died. One case of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was restored to the register during the year.

### Anthrax.

One case of Anthrax in an animal was notified but after examination this was certified not to be Anthrax.

### PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

These are given altogether in the one injection, usually referred to as the 'Triple' injection. Three injections are given at monthly intervals from the age of two to three months and a booster dose is given at eighteen months. At the ages of five and ten years further booster doses of diphtheria and tetanus are given.

The following table shows the number of children immunised during the year:-

Born in year.	Primary			Booster doses		
	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus
1965	20	18	20			
1964	21	20	21	7	7	7
1963	-	-	-	27	27	27
1962	-	-	-	3	3	3
1958-61	2	2	2	24	2	3
1948-57	-	-	-	29	-	-
Totals	43	40	43	90	39	40

### Against Poliomyelitis

Oral vaccine is generally used and three doses of three drops in syrup or on a lump of sugar are given at monthly intervals from the age of six to seven months. A further booster dose is given at the age of five, i.e. on school entry.

These four can now be given at the same time, but at the Clinics, the 'Triple' is given followed by the 'polio' in young children, but with those not commencing immunisation procedures until a later age, consideration may be given to the injection and 'lump of sugar' at the same time. At school entry, both are given together which saves a further visit to the school by the Medical Officer, or a visit to the clinic for the school child. The number given protection against this disease during the year was:-

Born in year.	Primary			Booster		
	Quadrilin	Salk	Sabin	Quadrilin	Salk	Sabin
1965	-	-	6	1	-	-
1964	1	-	26	-	-	2
1963	-	-	5	-	-	2
1962	-	-	1	-	-	-
1958-61	-	-	1	-	-	37
1948-57	-	-	2	-	-	50
Totals	1	-	41	1	-	89



### Against Smallpox

Vaccination against Smallpox is carried out between the first and second year. The number vaccinated during the year was:- 29.

0 - 3 months.	-
3 - 6 months.	-
6 - 9 months.	-
9 -12 months.	2
1 year.	18
2 - 4 years.	8
5-14 years.	1
15 years.+	-
Totals:	<u>29</u>

### Tuberculosis:

All contacts to notified cases are followed up by a visit from the Tuberculosis Health Visitor and she arranges for the children to be tested and receive B.C.G. vaccination. All school children from the age of twelve to thirteen years attending the senior schools are offered this protection. Parental consent is obtained for the testing and vaccination and my impression is that parents are giving this consent more readily and the children have come to accept this immunisation procedure along with the others. Again, it is up to the parents to see that the children are vaccinated.

If the result of the test is 'positive' this means that the child has been in contact with the tubercle bacillus and may have had small doses and become immune. In order to make sure that the disease is not present, it is most important for this matter to be followed up. This is done by referring the child to the Chest Clinic for further investigation, or by asking the complete family to attend the Mass Radiography Unit for an X-ray. Neighbours should also accompany them and especially the older generation in whom one can find Tuberculosis and the condition is not known to them.

### Mass Radiography Unit.

The Unit did not visit the area during the year.

### Care of the Aged.

Several voluntary organisations are taking interests in the welfare of the aged and supply food parcels, coal etc. especially at Christmas time. This service is greatly appreciated.

No action was taken under Sec. 47, National Assistance Act during the year.

There is no 'Meals on Wheels' service operating in the area. I feel sure that such a service would be appreciated by the elderly and the lonely aged people living in Llanrwst.





## Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

### SEWERAGE

The arrangements for the disposal of sewage is similar to previous years. The proposed Sewage Disposal Scheme at Plas-yn-Dre mentioned in previous reports has at last been approved. Tenders have been accepted and it is expected that the work will be commenced in April 1966.

The Betws Road Extension Sewerage Scheme and Pumping Station was completed during the year. Fourteen properties in this area previously on cesspools and septic tanks have been converted and connected to the new sewer extension, which will also serve 37 new properties in course of erection.

The Council have also approved another sewer extension for the Plas Isaf area to the north of the town. It is hoped that this Scheme will be carried out in conjunction with the main sewerage disposal scheme.

### WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the town is now controlled and administered by the West Denbighshire and West Flintshire Water Board, following the transfer of powers in April 1965. Water is obtained from Crafnant Lake in Caernarvonshire and Llyn Conwy in Denbighshire. It is chlorinated both at Cae Crwm, Crafnant, Trefriw and at Llyn Conwy, and has been satisfactory during the year both in quantity and quality.

Number of Dwelling Houses in urban area ..... 843

Number supplied from public water mains ..... 834

Population supplied direct to houses ..... 2460

Population supplied direct to houses by stand pipes ..... 30

One sample of water from the public mains was submitted for bacteriological examination and reported as Class I Satisfactory. Two samples taken from private wells were reported as containing a fairly small number of bacillus coli. Instructions were issued to the occupiers and owners to clean the wells, and to boil the water prior to drinking.

### SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

The collection of refuse is carried out by means of one "Karrier" Bantam low loading metal covered vehicle. A weekly collection is maintained throughout the urban area.

The refuse is disposed of at Plas-yn-Dre fields and is controlled by depositing layers of soil on the tip surface. This work is done approximately every three days by means of a Ferguson tractor with high lift loading shovel. No complaint was received during the year. The total cost of the refuse collection and disposal for the financial year ending 31st March 1965 was £2,697.

### THE INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

#### Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

Inspection of food premises is regularly carried out in accordance with the above regulations. Most premises are kept reasonably clean and satisfactory. There are three school canteens and kitchens in the town, all very well conducted and a high standard of hygiene is maintained by the staff. Improvements were carried out at 11 premises during the year.

The details of food premises subject to the regulations are as follows.

The first of these was the Battle of Brandywine, which took place on September 26, 1777. The British, under the command of General William Howe, defeated the Continental Army, which was led by General George Washington. This victory allowed the British to move on to Philadelphia, where they occupied the city from December 19, 1777, to June 18, 1778.

The second major battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on October 3, 1777. This battle was a tactical draw, but it was significant because it showed that the Continental Army was still capable of fighting a conventional battle.

The third major battle was the Battle of Red Bank, which took place on December 19, 1777. The British, under the command of General Mifflin, captured the fort at Red Bank, which was a strategic location on the Delaware River.

The fourth major battle was the Battle of Germantown, which took place on October 4, 1777. This battle was a tactical draw, but it was significant because it showed that the Continental Army was still capable of fighting a conventional battle.

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The tenth major battle was the Battle of Germantown, which took place on October 4, 1777. This battle was a tactical draw, but it was significant because it showed that the Continental Army was still capable of fighting a conventional battle.

The eleventh major battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on October 3, 1777. This battle was a tactical draw, but it was significant because it showed that the Continental Army was still capable of fighting a conventional battle.

The twelfth major battle was the Battle of Red Bank, which took place on December 19, 1777. The British, under the command of General Mifflin, captured the fort at Red Bank, which was a strategic location on the Delaware River.

The thirteenth major battle was the Battle of Germantown, which took place on October 4, 1777. This battle was a tactical draw, but it was significant because it showed that the Continental Army was still capable of fighting a conventional battle.

The fourteenth major battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on October 3, 1777. This battle was a tactical draw, but it was significant because it showed that the Continental Army was still capable of fighting a conventional battle.

The fifteenth major battle was the Battle of Red Bank, which took place on December 19, 1777. The British, under the command of General Mifflin, captured the fort at Red Bank, which was a strategic location on the Delaware River.

The sixteenth major battle was the Battle of Germantown, which took place on October 4, 1777. This battle was a tactical draw, but it was significant because it showed that the Continental Army was still capable of fighting a conventional battle.

The seventeenth major battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on October 3, 1777. This battle was a tactical draw, but it was significant because it showed that the Continental Army was still capable of fighting a conventional battle.

The eighteenth major battle was the Battle of Red Bank, which took place on December 19, 1777. The British, under the command of General Mifflin, captured the fort at Red Bank, which was a strategic location on the Delaware River.

The nineteenth major battle was the Battle of Germantown, which took place on October 4, 1777. This battle was a tactical draw, but it was significant because it showed that the Continental Army was still capable of fighting a conventional battle.

<u>Premises</u>	No.	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16.	No. to which Regulation 19 applies.	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 19.	No. of Inspections.
Butchers Shops	4	4	4	4	27
Fishmongers	2	2	2	2	10
Dairies/Milk Bars	2	2	2	2	8
Fruiterers	3	2	2	2	6
Cafes	4	4	4	3	15
Public Houses	5	3	5	3	9
Hotels	4	3	4	3	13
Bakehouses	3	3	3	3	10
School Canteens	3	3	3	3	12
Other Canteens	1	-	1	-	1
Grocers	12	8	10	6	21

List of Food Condemned

<u>Food</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Raw Fish	16
Sausages	14
Tinned Meat	92
Tinned Fish	18
Tinned Milk	29
Tinned Tomatoes	36
Bacon	19
Cheese	7
Cereal	22
Tinned Fruit	266
Tinned Soup	46
Tinned Peas	11
Other Foods	<u>184</u>
Total condemned ...	760 lbs.

The method of disposal of condemned foods is by burial.



## Food Sampling.

This is carried out under the Food and Drugs Act by the County Council's Chief Inspector. We would thank Mr. D. Hugh Owens for permission to include the following table:-

Article	No. taken.	Genuine	Not Genuine, or Sub-standard.
MILK.	9	9	-
Butter.	2	2	-
Bread.	1	1	-
Oatmeal.	1	1	-
Sausages.	1	1	-
Marzipan.	1	1	-
Ice Cream.	1	1	-
TOTALS	16	16	-

All the samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There is one private slaughterhouse in the urban area and licensed by the Council.

This is well kept, clean and in a sanitary condition.

All meat is inspected and stamped according to the Meat Regulations, 1963. There has been 100% Meat Inspection.

Reciprocal arrangements are also made for the Public Health Inspector of Hiraethog R.D.C. to inspect meat in the absence of the Council's Inspector and vice versa.

The animals are slaughtered and inspected between 8.30 a.m. to 6.0 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Slaughtering outside these times is notified separately by the butchers. There is no Sunday slaughtering. There is good co-operation between the butchers and the Council in an effort to keep within the scheduled times of slaughtering.

Details of the amount of slaughtering and through put are submitted below:-

### Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	84	2	NIL	1534	236
Number inspected	84	2	NIL	1534	236
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.					
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	NIL	NIL	28	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	8.3%	NIL	NIL	1.8%	.42%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is essential for the company to have a clear and concise system in place to ensure that all data is properly recorded and stored. This will allow for easy access and retrieval of information when needed.

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Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
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Tuberculosis only (continued)

Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Cysticerosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Generalised and totally condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Details of Meat Condemned

Beef.

(a) Complete carcasses .....	1b.
(b) Part carcasses and organs .....	52
OXEN Localised tuberculosis .....	NIL
7 Parts OXEN Other diseases .....	52

Pork

(a) Complete carcasses .....	NIL
(b) Part cases and organs .....	3
Part Localised tuberculosis .....	NIL
1 Part Other diseases .....	3

Veal

(a) Complete carcasses .....	NIL
(b) Part carcasses and organs .....	NIL
Complete carcasses .....	NIL

Mutton and Lamb

(a) Complete carcasses .....	NIL
(b) 28 Part cases and organs .....	39

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED      3 qtr. 10 lb.

Offensive Trades

Premises established as Offensive Trades at the end of 1965.

Fellmonger ..... 1

The premises are well conducted and maintained.

There is also one fried fish shop. The shop was periodically visited and found to be clean. No action had to be taken.

Smoke Abatement

No action was necessary and no complaints were received.

Rodent Control.

Infestations of rats and mice in the district were generally of a minor nature. The sewers and refuse tip are subject to constant supervision and are treated twice a year.

Sewer manholes test baited .....	124
Sewer manholes poison treated .....	61
Treatments carried out on tip .....	4





Camping

There are two camping sites licensed within the Urban District consisting of nine caravans, occupied during the summer months only. The sites are served with the town's water, but are not connected to the town's sewer. The refuse is collected weekly. Sanitary conditions on the sites have been satisfactory. No action was necessary.

### Public Conveniences.

The Public Conveniences at Plas-yn-Dre and Wellington Place are each visited three times and cleaned daily. The Council has also approved the building of new conveniences at the Recreation Ground to replace the existing lavatories which have become most inadequate in the summer season due to the increased influx of visitors to the riverside. It has not been possible to proceed with the work because of the restrictions on building imposed by the Government.

### Factories Acts 1937 and 1959.

The total number of factories and bakehouses in the Urban District is 35 and comprise:-

3 Bakeries and Confectioners	7 Cycle and Motor Workshops
1 Toy Manufacturer	1 Fellmonger
2 Printing Works	6 Joiners Workshops
1 Dressmakers	1 Blacksmith
1 Monumental Mason	1 Gas Depot
2 Bootmakers	7 Miscellaneous
1 Wool Store	1 Light Engineering Works
	- Printers Plant.

### Part 1 of the Act.

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	36	67	8	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL .....	36	67	8	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of cases of which defects were found				No. of cases which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	7	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	11	10	-	-	-



PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outworks  
(Sections 110 and 111)

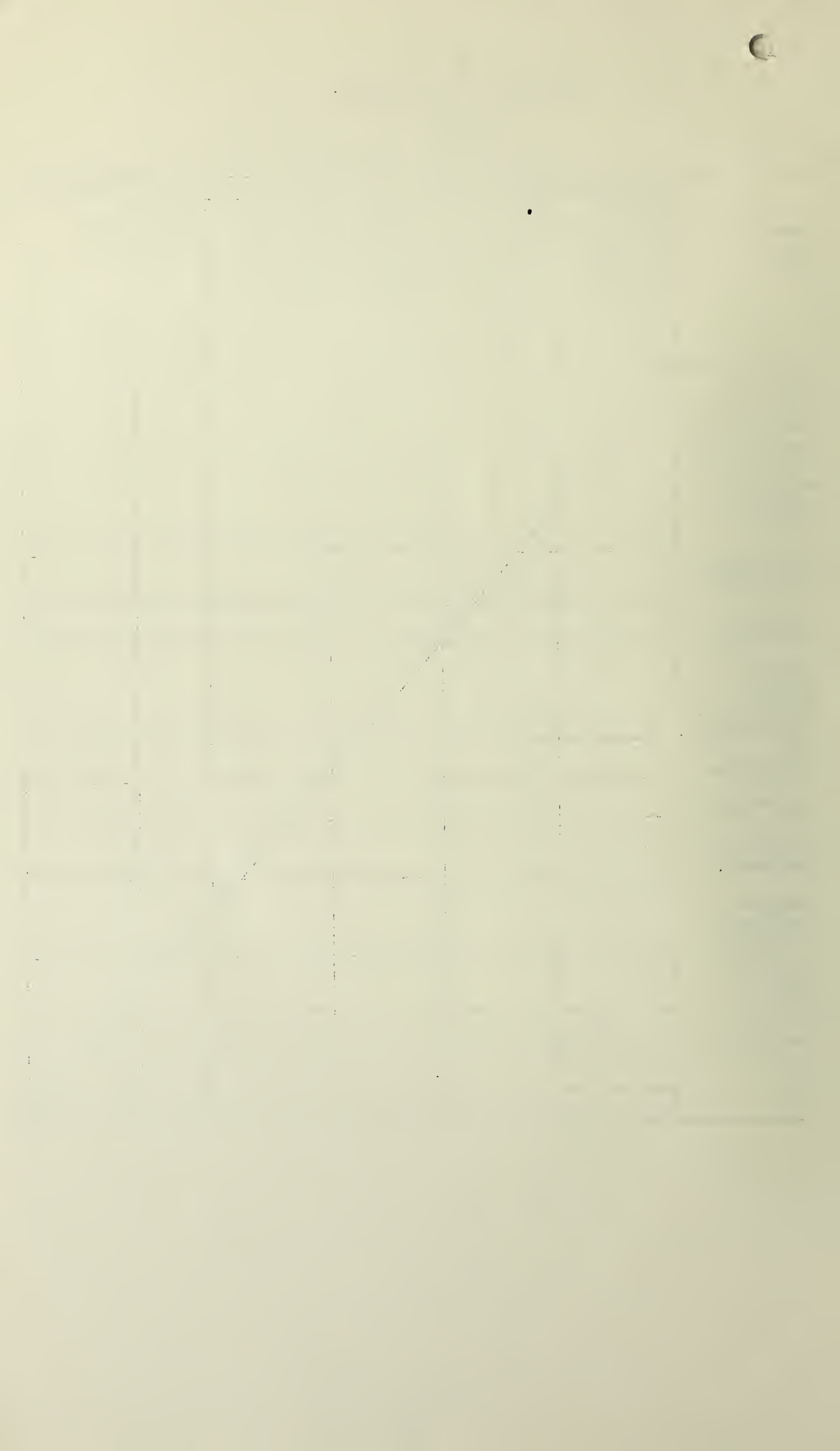
Nature of Work.	Section 110				Section 111	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(Sewing) Making apparel etc.,						
) Cleaning						
) and						
) Washing						
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
Film making						
Brass and brass articles				✓		
Fur pulling			W			
Iron and Steel anchors & grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, Latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						



## PART VIII OF THE ACT (Cont.)

Outworks  
(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110		No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Section 111	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council			Notice served	Prosecutions
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Paper bags	N I L					
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc. of buttons etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and Sweetmeats.						
Cosagues, Christmas Stockings, etc.						
Textile Weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL						





Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.

134 visits of all kinds were made in connection with the above Act. A summary of the inspections and analysis of contraventions is submitted below. A number of improvements were carried out involving the installation of water closets, washing facilities, basins with hot and cold water.

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Registered during the year.	No. of registered premises at end of year.	No. of premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	5	28	16
Retail Shops	-	49	31
Warehouses	-	3	2
Catering Establishments	5	10	10
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-
TOTALS	10	91	59

Analysis of Contraventions

Section	No. of Contraventions
4 Cleanliness	2
9 Sanitary Conveniences	3
10 Washing Facilities	6
11 Supply of drinking water	1
12 First Aid Provisions	2
TOTAL	14

HOUSING

There are 843 dwelling houses in the Urban Area according to the Rate Books at the 31st December 1965 of these 259 are Council houses. No new Council houses were built in 1965, but 5 new houses were built by private enterprise. 30 new Council houses are scheduled for building in 1966.

Five Closing Orders in accordance with the Housing Act 1964 were made during the year.

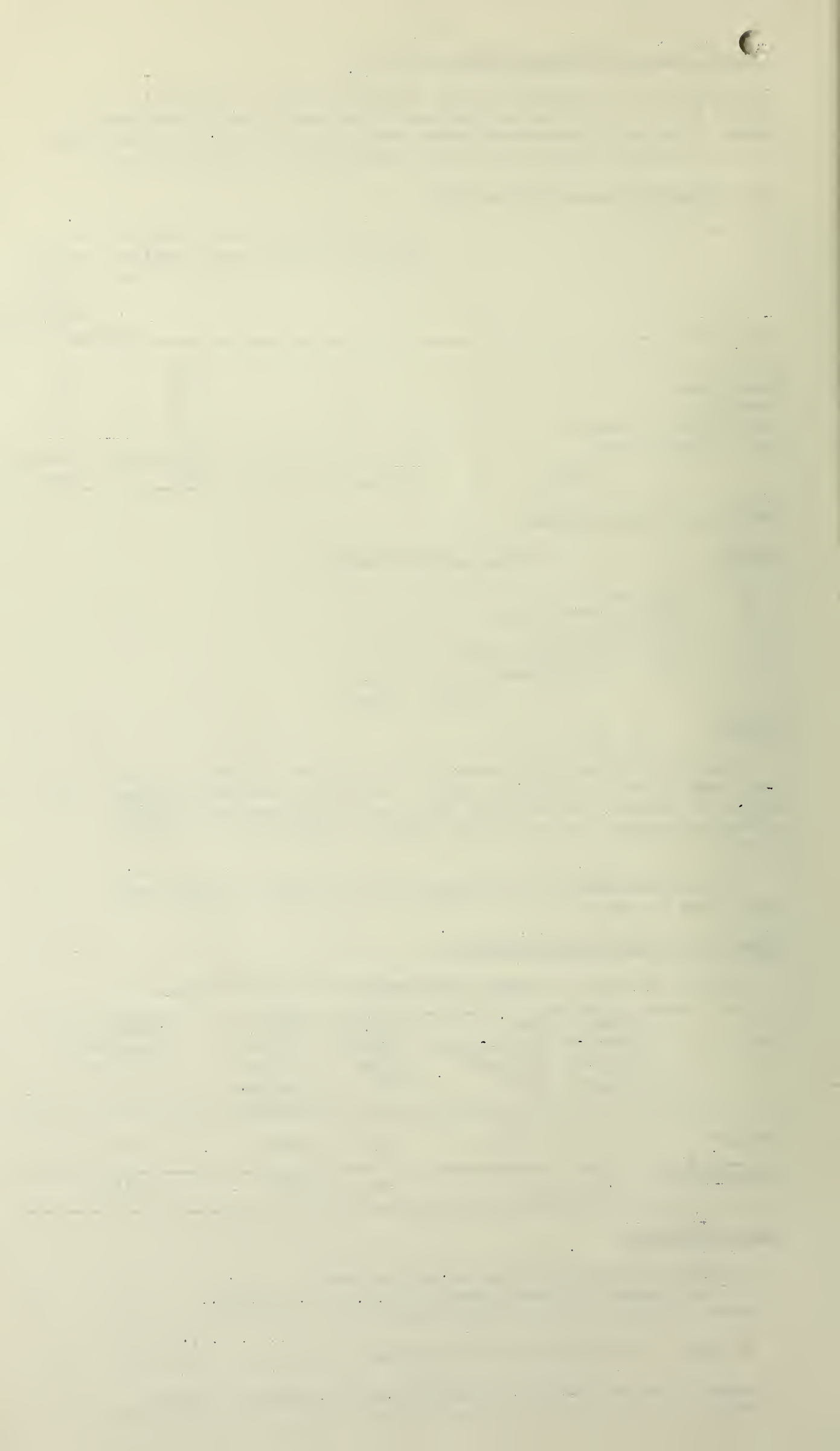
House Purchase and Housing Act 1959.

Details of Grant Aid Scheme Improvements are tabulated below.

Grant	Approved Scheme not completed at 1.1.65	New Applications Approved 1965	Schemes Completed during 1965	Total approved cost of completed Schemes.	Schemes not completed at 31.12.65
Standard	4	10	6	£762	7
Discretionary	3	1	4	£1162	NIL

Housing Statistics.

- Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:
  - Total number of houses inspected formally for defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)..... 21
  - Number of inspections for the purpose..... 36
- Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notices ..... 18





Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in the consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .....	3
3. (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 16 of the Housing Act 1936..	NIL
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts .....	NIL
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	4
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices .....	NIL
(a) By owners .....	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	NIL
(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936 .....	NIL
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936 .....	NIL

### Schools.

The general sanitary conditions of the three schools were satisfactory.

Summary of inspections, visits etc., made by the Public Health Inspector during the year.

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Dwelling houses (under Public Health and Housing Acts) .....	31
Re-inspections .....	39
Housing conditions, overcrowding .....	3
Water Supply .....	47
Drainage .....	61
Ditches and water courses .....	4
Accumulation of refuse .....	8
Tents, vans, sheds .....	6
Schools .....	9
Places of entertainment .....	5
Offensive Trades .....	6
Rodent control .....	66
Disinfestation of houses .....	1
Infectious disease enquiries .....	186
Dairies .....	4
Disinfections .....	2
Ice Cream premises .....	6
Food premises .....	470
Interviews .....	121
Water samples .....	3
Miscellaneous .....	41



Number of nuisances or defects found .....	89
Number of informal notices served .....	24
Number of Statutory Notices served .....	4
Number of Notices complied with at the end of 1965 .....	22
Number of nuisances abated at the end of 1965 .....	70
Legal proceedings .....	NIL

#### PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

##### Laboratory Service.

The Public Health Laboratory at Conway carries out bacteriological examinations of water, food, etc. to detect any contamination. Milk is also examined bacteriologically and biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortions.

Examination of throat swabs, blood, faeces etc. are carried out to detect the presence of bacteria and viruses.

##### Ambulance Service.

This service is controlled by the County Medical Officer of Health at Wrexham, but Denbigh, Llanrwst and Llangernyw ambulances are under the jurisdiction of the Ambulance Sub-Station at Colwyn Bay.

The following is given for the information of the Council and the numbers refer to cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage covered during the year.

	Denbigh.	Ruthin.	Llanrwst.	Llangernyw.	Cerrig-y-Drudion	Totals
Number of cases conveyed by Ambulance:	8,577	3,783	61	2,659	81	15,161
Total miles travelled:	74,868	43,735	2,159	27,309	3,964	152,035
Number of Ambulances per station:	3	3	1	1	1	9
Whether manned by voluntary or fulltime personnel:	Full-time	Full-time plus voluntary assistance.	Voluntary.	Full-time plus voluntary assistance.	Voluntary.	

##### Sitting Case Cars - Taxis

<u>Number of Journeys</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>	<u>Total Mileage</u>
1,804	5,151	86,997

##### Mental Health Service.

This service is under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health.

##### Orthopaedic Clinics.

This clinic is held at the Drill Hall, Llanrwst on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday mornings each month with Surgeons from Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital attending once every three months. A clinic is also held at Colwyn Bay on alternate Thursdays with Surgeons from Gobowen Hospital attending once every three months.



### Venereal Diseases Clinics.

These clinics are held at hospitals in Llandudno, Wrexham, Chester, Bangor and St. Asaph.

### School Ophthalmic Clinics.

These clinics are held as follows:-

At the Clinic, Watling Street, Llanrwst on Wednesdays (monthly) by appointment.  
At Nant-y-Glyn Clinic, Colwyn Bay, on Saturdays (monthly) by appointment.

### Child Guidance Clinics.

Clinics are held as follows:- At Bod Difyr, Cern Road, Colwyn Bay on Wednesdays and Fridays, At Gatefield Clinic, Kings Mills Road, Wrexham on Thursdays and by appointment on Fridays.

### Chest Clinics.

Patients from the Urban District usually attend the chest clinics held weekly at Llandudno and Rhyl hospitals.

### Family Planning Clinics.

Clinics are held as follows:-

At Nant-y-Glyn Clinic, Colwyn Bay, on Mondays, between 2.30 and 3.30 p.m.  
At No. 1 Grosvenor Road, Wrexham, on Thursdays, between 2 and 4.30 p.m.  
At the Clinic, Fforddlas, Rhyl, on Wednesday between 7 and 8.0 p.m.

### Infant Welfare Clinics.

This clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon between 1.30 and 3.30 p.m., at The Clinic, Watling Street, Llanrwst, and the attendance during the year was as follows:-

	<u>First Visits</u>			<u>Total Visits.</u>
Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years		
58	64	148		1511

These figures include babies from the Rural District who also attend this Clinic.

Special transport to the Clinic is provided from the Pentrevoelas and Nebo areas as there are no convenient buses. The number taking advantage of this was:-

Mothers ..... 3  
Babies ..... 3

Welfare foods are available at the Clinic during the clinic session and on the first Wednesday in each month.

### Chiropody Clinic.

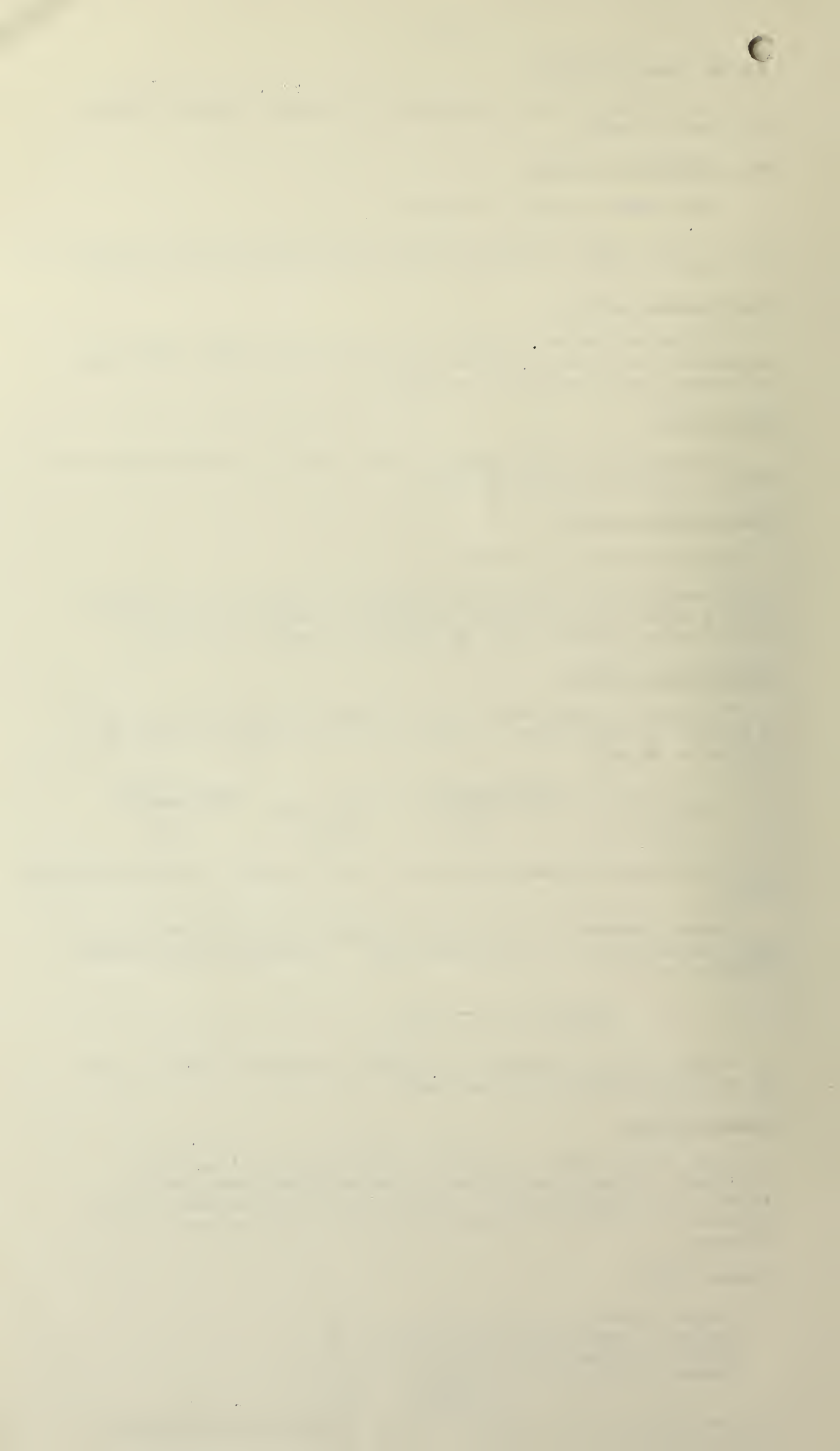
This Clinic is held at the Clinic, Watling Street, Llanrwst, by appointment. Patients are referred by General Practitioners, Health Visitors, and District Nurses. A charge of 2/6d. per treatment is made. The number of persons who attended this clinic during the year was as follows:-

#### Llanrwst Clinic.

Average monthly number on register: 73  
Number of sessions held at the Clinic: 46  
Number of appointments for treatment: 292  
Number of patients attending for  
treatment: 235

The above figures include patients from the Hiraethog Rural District.





Free treatment was given during the year to aged persons living at Bryn Derwen Home for the Aged. The number of treatments given was as follows:-

Bryn Derwen.

Number of sessions held:	13
Number of appointments for treatment:	103
Number of patients attending for treatment:	110

Dental Clinic.

This Clinic is held as and when necessary at the Clinic, Watling Street, Llanrwst, and cases are referred from the Infant Welfare Clinic for examination and treatment.

There has been a shortage of Dental Officers in the County and no cases were therefore referred during 1965.

Nursing Services.

The following are the names and addresses of the nursing staff serving the area.

Health Visitor: Miss R. H. Jones, The Clinic, Watling Street, Llanrwst.  
Tel. Llanrwst 345

Tuberculosis: Miss M. Thomas, 21 Severn Road, Colwyn Bay.  
Health Visitor:

District Nurse: Sister G. Jones, 6 Talybont Road, Llanrwst. Resigned 30:9:65.  
Sister E. M. Massey, Plas Tirion, Trefriw. Part-time relief  
until 30:9:65

The School Health Attendant visited various schools in the Urban District during the year to test the hearing of the children. A portable audiometer was used and children who were found to have defective hearing were followed up and referred to a Consultant for further examination where necessary. The number of children tested during the year was as follows:-

Number of children tested .....	294
Number found to be satisfactory .....	292
Number of defects .....	2
Number for investigation .....	2

Domestic Help Service.

The number of cases where domestic help was provided was as follows:-

Chronic Sick and Aged ..... 40.

